



SPRING OPENING.

We take pleasure in announcing the spring opening of our seed store, at Market Street, next to Hebbinger's clothing store, with a fresh supply of

Flower Seeds, Garden Seeds,

Greenhouse and bedding plants, of all kinds, cabbage and tomato plants, onion sets, sweet potatoes for seed and sweet potato plants, fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grapes, roses, and all varieties of plants and trees found in a first class nursery. Floral decorations for churches, parlors, and wedding and parties supplied with cut flowers. C. P. DIETRICH & BROS., 177 & 179 Market Street, Kentucky Nurseries.

T. J. CURLEY.

Sanitary Plumber, GAS & STEAM FITTER.

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and steam gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omm's Dodson's, Maysville, Ky. 11617

SIMMONS'

Medicated Well-Water.

A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, or Virginia, the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain W. Boyd, Lexington, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Raibe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and jugs by GUS. SIGMONS, Proprietor, Aberdeen, Ohio. m28d&w11

T. R. HICKEY,

GROCERIES,

and Country Produce of all kinds. Poyntz building, Thomas Connell's old stand, Third street, between Market and Limestone.

Whisky, Wines, Brandy

and PURE LIQUORS of all kinds. Whisky four years old for \$2.50 per gallon. None better in the market. Give me a call. j38d6m

CHARLES W. TUDOR,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Having had many years experience in every branch of his business and having built some of the best buildings in Kentucky and Tennessee, both public and private, announces to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country that he is now permanently located in Maysville, and solicits the patronage of all desiring work done in this line. Stair building of every character a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to. City residence, Eberole's point, Fifth Ward, Maysville, Ky. m19d3mo

THOMAS DICKSON,

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES,

Third street, east of Limestone, (Powell's old stand), Maysville, Ky. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Country produce. Best of Groceries at bottom prices. Call on "Uncle Tom" whether you want anything or not. feb16d6m

TURNPIRE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received at Tuckahoe Post-office, Mason County, Ky., until the 17th day of April, 1884, for the construction of two and one-half miles, or any part of the "Valley Turnpike Road." Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Robt. T. Terhune. Contract will be awarded on said date, if bids are satisfactory. March, 27th, 1884. m27d3w

OPIUM & MORPHINE HABIT
DR. H. H. KANE, of the D-Quincy Home, now offers a Remedy whereby addicts can cure themselves quickly and painlessly. For particulars and endowments from eminent medical men, address Dr. H. H. KANE, A. B., 160 Fulton St., New York City.

MAN-KILLERS HANGED.

The World Relieved of Two More Murderers.

Turner, at Greenville, Ga., and Hoffman at White Plains, N. Y., Pay the Penalty of Their Crimes.

GREENVILLE, Ga., April 19.—One of the most noted cases ever before the Georgia Court was that of Tobe Turner, who was hanged here to-day for the murder of a man named Shuttles, in Merriwether county. Turner was a man of large family connection, all of whom stand in a comfortable position, and who were determined that the stain of the hangman's rope should not rest upon the family if they could help it.

Shuttles was a man who was in the habit of taking in the town, as the saying is here, and had many friends. The tragedy out of which grew the murder of Shuttles by Turner illustrates one of the sad features of Southern village life. In nearly all such places there are but one or two policemen, while any number of men of Turner's standing are in the habit of coming to town on Saturdays, or in the Court room, and acting as if the freedom of the place had been voted to them. Policemen soon learn to leave such men alone, for they are not sustained in endeavoring to arrest them, and run the risk of being shot or stabbed for their pains. The consequence is that very often two such men are in town and some old feud springs a difficulty, ending in one of the parties biting the dust.

In the early part of 1881 Turner got the drop on Shuttles and laid him out. In December of 1882 Turner was convicted and sentenced to death. This unexpected result aroused his friends to the necessity of work, when appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. There the case was held for a year, when sentence below was affirmed. Judge Harris, in Merriwether Court, sentenced Turner to be hanged on the 18th of April. Before sentence was passed the prisoner made a remarkable statement, attacking newspapers as the cause of his conviction, and afterwards spoke violently against certain reporters. The case was watched with deep interest throughout the State. Turner made three attempts at suicide within the past forty-eight hours, but while being made very sick by some drug given in a whisky recovered sufficient strength to be led to the scaffold. The execution was private.

THEODORE HOFFMAN. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19.—The execution of Theodore Hoffman for the murder of Zif Marks, a Jewish peddler, attracted a large crowd to-day, but only a few were permitted to see the execution. Hoffman slept soundly last night.

As the hour of execution approached, he began to grow nervous. When his spiritual adviser arrived, he seemed to derive some consolation. The condemned walked firmly to the gallows with the minister. Prayer was said and the noose adjusted.

The rope was cut at 7:12 A. M. There was scarcely a struggle. Slight tremors of the limbs took place but there were no convulsions of the body. He protested his innocence to the last, but left a letter to be opened after the execution which is thought to contain a confession. The letter left by Hoffman was addressed to the Sheriff. It contains the following: "It is of no use to think that I would make a confession, for I have none to make. It is of no use for me to speak to you of the injustice done me. You have done your duty, and of that you needn't be ashamed. Time will tell you all, and there will be no one to say that I have done them wrong." It closes with the request that the things he and left in his cell be delivered to his parents.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented in opposition to the News Copyright Bill. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution setting forth that Congress has the power to regulate commerce for foreign nations and among the States, declaring that it is competent for Congress to regulate inter-State commerce to preserve and enforce the rights of shippers, to select the lines over which their shipments shall pass, for the prevention of pooling arrangements derogatory to just competition, for the protection of commerce against unjust enactments based on a class of securities known as watered stocks, and for the promotion of the true interests of both the corporations and the people. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would shortly submit a few remarks on the resolution.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Missouri River Commission to carry out plans for the improvement of the river from its mouth to its headwaters.

After a short debate the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms between the State of South Carolina and the United States was passed by thirty yeas to twelve nays.

The bill to authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in either the State of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska was on the calendar. A motion to recommend by Mr. Conger was voted down.

Mr. Miller (Cal.) offered an amendment authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a branch home in California, and transferring the Veterans' Home at Napa County for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. Conger offered a similar amendment for the establishment of a branch home in Michigan and the use of the Fort Dearborn military reservation for that purpose. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

According to previous notice Mr. Slater delivered a set speech in support of his bill to forfeit the unearned grants of land to the Northern Pacific, and to restore the same to settlement.

Consideration of the Bankruptcy Bill was then resumed. The paragraph in sec-

tion seventy-two referring to the fifth class of prior claims was changed to read: "Wages due to any workmen, a laborer, employed by the bankrupt, or, not exceeding \$500 in amount, to any clerk."

Mr. George moved to place this class of claims at the head of the priority column.

Mr. Hoar said that would be instituting class legislation and subverting the universal rule of all Governments of protecting themselves first.

Mr. Garland contended that this amendment was a good one and the logical, natural sequence of the preceding one. The amendment was rejected; yeas 17; nays 33.

Mr. George then moved to make this claim third in order of priority, following charges of proceedings, and preceding debts, taxes, and assessments due to the United States and the State. The amendment was then agreed to by thirty-one yeas, ten nays.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the 10th section should be stricken out. This section asserts the power of Congress to repeal or annul State legislation, and that, he apprehended, could not be done. After some debate the section was stricken out.

Mr. Morgan moved to include among the involuntary acts of bankruptcy enumerated in section 33, the buying and selling of futures.

Mr. Hoar opposed this amendment and declared the proposition had been unanimously condemned by the press. Such transactions were not acts of bankruptcy, and should not be included in a bill dealing with that question. Mr. Hoar moved to modify the amendment by adding the words "except in the course of business." At 5:55, despite the protest of Mr. Hoar, who wants to finish the bill, the Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Deble (S. C.) reintroduced the resolution offered the day before for an investigation of the purchase of a site for a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and it was adopted without dissent.

Messrs. Skinner and James (N. Y.) took occasion to deny the statement in certain New York papers that the former objected to the consideration of the resolution at the request of Mr. James. He simply objected to its consideration in the absence of the Representative from that District, without any knowledge of the facts in the case.

On motion of Mr. Hancock (Texas), the morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation Bill, general debate having been limited to one hour; Mr. Vance, (N. C.), in the Chair. At the conclusion of the general debate, which was devoted mainly to compensation of pension agents, the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. Goff (W. Va.) offered an amendment providing that no proof shall be required as to the physical condition of the soldier on entering the service, and that cases that have been rejected on this ground shall be reopened and a re-examination had, and if there be no other grounds of objection, the pension shall be allowed.

Mr. Randall made the point of order that the amendment was not germane.

Mr. Reed (Mo.) took the occasion to criticize the rules of the House, which, he declared, were made to prevent anything being done. Day after day, he said, they went on cataloguing the decisions of the Commissioners for the calendars of the House, and it amounted to nothing more than that, to use a metaphor, the report of committees simply amounted to placing the corpse in a glass case where the friends of the deceased could look upon it.

Mr. Randall said the rules protected the minority and that they saved money to the Treasury and that the trouble now was that there was too much legislation.

Mr. Reed said this was the court of the Nation and the people had a right to be heard. He did not say all the bills should be passed, but the parties who came here should be heard. The amendment was ruled out on the point of order.

Mr. Brum (Pa.) offered an amendment throwing the burden of proof upon the Government, as to the condition of the soldier on entering the service, and Mr. White (Ky.) that the mother of a soldier shall be presumed to have been dependent on him if she had no other means of support.

There was a long controversy over the proviso that after July 1, 1884, the allowance to pension agents on vouchers shall be but \$5 per hundred.

Mr. Rosser (Cal.) offered a substitute for the clause providing that the duties of pension agents shall be performed by paymasters of the army, to be detailed for that purpose. The original was next amended to read ten dollars per hundred, and the appropriation was increased to correspond, \$20,400.

Debate on the substitute was prolonged, and not being likely to terminate very soon, the Committee rose without action upon it and the House adjourned.

What McDonald Said.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Senator McDonald, when a Washington dispatch announcing the action of the Indiana Democratic Association was read to him last evening, said: "The resolution requires no response from me, but, as the action of my friends in Washington from Indiana, it can not be otherwise than gratifying to me." Beyond this the Senator declined to say anything.

Oregon Democrats.

DALLAS, Ore., April 19.—The Democratic State Convention resolved in favor of forfeiture of unearned land grants; regulation of inter-State commerce and a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government. The delegates to the National Convention are not instructed as to their vote. John Myers was nominated for Congress.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 19.—A boiler exploded in Garrison City yesterday, doing considerable damage and seriously injuring Sergeant McChally, of Company G, Ninth Infantry, and private Mooney. McChally was scalded in the face and eyes and otherwise injured; Mooney was scalded on the breast and injured internally. Both will probably die. The building was completely wrecked. Pieces of the boiler were found half a mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Sudden Death Alone Prevents Self-Destruction.

Sad Taking Off of a Prominent Railroad Man Who Was Once President Johnson's Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Major Edwin H. Weirman, a rich railroad man, has been staying at the Coleman House since January. He was a tall, handsome man, but was afflicted with heart disease and was afraid to go out much through fear of suddenly dying in the street. At 11:30 Thursday night he came in the hotel and stopped to talk to Wm. L. Strails, the night clerk. Strails remarked that the major should not be out in the night air, and he noticed that Weirman was much excited.

"Here, feel my heart," the latter said, and the clerk, placing his hand on his breast, found it beating like a trip-hammer. The Major said no more, but walked over and touched the button for the elevator to come down for him. While he waited he called to the clerk that he was going to bed and did not wish to be disturbed until late in the morning. As the elevator attendant opened the door, the clerk saw the Major stagger and fall. He did not utter a sound, and when the clerk, who jumped over the counter and ran to where he lay, reached him life was extinct. Strails tried to raise him up but failed in doing so. Papers found in the dead man's clothing convinced the coroner that he had intended to commit suicide and that he had only been prevented from doing this by his death. In the pocket of his trousers was found a revolver. In an inside pocket were documents and letters, among which was the following, addressed to John H. Mason, Hotel St. Marc, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street:

"My Dear Mason: I am driven to desperation. I think I am doing right. Honor and manhood urge me to it. I cannot longer withstand the strain, which oppresses me. Good-bye, dear friend, and regard me as best as you can, and God bless you."

The coroner had the body removed to an undertaking establishment. Deputy Coroner Jenkins made an autopsy and found that the man had died from aneurism of the heart. Mr. John H. Mason, of the case at the Hotel St. Marc, said he had known Major Weirman for a number of years. He was from Virginia, being a member of an old family of that State, and a highly educated gentleman. Mason said Weirman had earned his title of major in the late rebellion, during which he fought, singularly enough, on the Northern side. He was a great friend of President Johnson, and during the latter's administration was his private secretary.

Within the last three months he has speculated extensively in stocks, and it is thought lost much money. He was once a prominent railroad man, and at one time an inspector of the Pullman Company.

A SECOND WRECK.

Narrow Escape From Death of Seven Train Men.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Another wreck occurred on the Short Line this morning within 100 feet of the terrible one reported yesterday. This time, very fortunately, no lives were lost, but the escape of seven men from an awful fate was almost miraculous.

The wrecking train sent up from Louisville to clear the track of yesterday's wreck was thrown from the track by an obstruction and pitched down the trestle work to the bottom, nearly thirty feet below. Seven men were on board the car, but they saw the danger in an instant and jumped to the opposite side in time to save their lives.

The accident occurred nearly opposite Robson's distillery, but a short distance from where the wreck took place yesterday. The block of wood, that forced the car from the track, was dropped by one of the workmen who neglected to throw it out of harm's way.

Daniel Hufnagel, the fireman of the train wrecked on the Short Line Thursday, died last evening of his injuries. Coroner DeGraue, of Kenton County, will hold an inquest. The deceased will be buried Sunday in Linden Grove Cemetery.

BROKEN.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—A fire broke out yesterday in the town of Trenton, six miles above Monroe, on the Ouachita River, and the principal cotton shipping port for that section of the State. The entire business portion of the town was destroyed, only three business houses escaping. The fire is supposed to have originated in the old gun store of H. & C. Newman, of New Orleans, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin, as the building has been unoccupied for several months. The total loss will reach \$50,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 19.—A vessel, apparently at anchor about four miles off shore, was seen from the city, at a late hour last night, to be in flames, and has been completely destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A fire in the four-story building, 188 Grand street, occupied by R. K. Wise, picture frame manufacturer; C. H. Loser's trunk factory, and Harbinger's hardware store, caused a loss of \$13,000; partially insured.

High Water in Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., April 19.—The water in Union River is the highest known for years, and is still rising. Fears are entertained for the safety of booms and dams. Serious washouts on the shore line prevent the running of trains.

Moses Mortgaged.

DETROIT, April 19.—A chattel mortgage was filed here to-day by a Russian Hebrew congregation for \$70 to secure a loan on the five books of Moses, written on parchment in the Hebrew language.

Cholera at Calcutta.

STEEZ, April 19.—Cholera at Calcutta increasing. There were 257 deaths there from last week.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Contract Scheme Rapidly Taking Shape.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads continued the consideration of postal telegraphy and, upon motion of Representative Ward, of Indiana, by a vote of ten to one, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Committee that it is expedient to adopt the contract system of postal telegraphy.

The members voting affirmatively were Messrs. Morey, Ward, Cosgrove, Rogers, Jones, Bingham, Peelle, Skinner, White and Wakefield. Representative Ward, in conversation with a representative of the United Press, subsequent to the adoption of his resolution by the Committee, said: "That resolution indicates cheap telegraphy, and the way is now clear of the adoption of postal telegraphy without the expenditure of a dollar by the Government. Of course I can not say what the Committee will agree upon, but I consider the contract scheme the best that could be devised. My own opinion is that the Committee will adopt the bill which will enable the company offering the most favorable terms to secure the work."

"When will the matter come up again?" "At the next meeting. Our Committee has nothing else before it and we can go right on with this matter."

THE MISSOURI RUFFIAN.

Trial of Frank James for His Muzzle Shoals Job.

CHATTANOOGA, April 19.—Frank James appeared in court at Huntsville, Ala., yesterday, neatly dressed, with his comely wife and child. At noon the jury had been chosen. The charge is conspiracy to rob a Government paymaster in 1881. Jesse James, Liddell and others were also indicted. The first witness was Tom Pedee, who thought James was one of the three well-dressed mounted men who stopped at his saloon near Muzzle Shoals two hours before the robbery, and watched Paymaster Smith pass with money to pay the employees at the works. The men followed Smith. Paymaster Smith next testified that near Florence, Ala., March 16, 1881, three men halted him with pistols and took from him \$5,000 Government money and \$200 of his own. They kept him bound in the woods till dark and then let him go. Witness thought Frank was one of them, but could not swear to it. The court then adjourned.

The False Prophet Whipped.

CAIRO, April 19.—Sir Evelyn Baring, English Minister to Egypt, has received a letter from General Gordon, dated Khartoum, April 9th, in which he says a merchant from El Obeid arrived at Khartoum and reports a serious revolt among the Mahdi had taken place among the tribes there, who had hitherto been warm supporters of the False Prophet. Sheikh of Fagallot tribes were becoming dissatisfied at the Mahdi's administration of affairs, and openly rebelled against him and withdrew from his camp. The Mahdi is summoning his supporters and has attempted to chastise the rebels. The latter turned upon the Mahdi's forces, and after a desperate battle, defeated them, the Mahdi losing heavily in the battle. Next day the engagement was resumed and the Mahdi again defeated with great loss. Fagallot tribes lost many men in both fights. The merchant reports that when he left El Obeid the Fagallot tribes had El Mahdi surrounded and would undoubtedly compel him to surrender.

The Edinburgh University.

EDINBURGH, April 19.—The celebration of the ter-centenary of the foundation of Edinburgh University was continued, when the students gave a reception to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Lord Rector. In an address to the students, Sir Stafford warmly eulogized the advantages and growth of the University, at the conclusion of which he called on Minister Lowell, whom he described as one of the greatest ornaments of the literary world, to address the students. Mr. Lowell, after receiving prolonged cheers, said that, after having been a teacher for twenty years, it afforded him great pleasure to attend this meeting of students. The teacher's office, he said, was full of tremendous consequences, and he hoped the students fully appreciated the efforts which were being made in their behalf by professors.

Robbed By Their Servant.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Francis Long, of 801 North Broad street, reported to Lieutenant Edgar that his house had been robbed of \$100 in money and diamond jewelry valued at \$2,000. Two weeks ago the family procured a young German servant from an intelligence office. Yesterday afternoon she suddenly disappeared and it was then discovered that the valuables had been stolen.

A Bachelors' Ball.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A bachelors' ball was held at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was attended by the wealthy bachelors of the city, young and old, such as Francis Appleton, Brocholat Cutting, Walter Kingsland, Arthur Leary, James Livingstone, Griswold Lorillard, Herman Oelrichs, Edward Pierpont, Percy Pynes, Wright Sanford, Lispenard Stewart, and many others, with their ladies. The affair was a remarkably elegant one.

A Remarkable Flood.

ROME, Ga., April 19.—Rome is inundated with the most remarkable flood in the history of Georgia. The waters of the river stand thirty-nine feet six inches above low water mark, and are rising two inches an hour. The rise is caused by a sudden storm of rain Tuesday, though the weather is now clear. Business is suspended, and the gas cut off. The Postoffice and telegraph offices are closed, and travel has ceased. Crops are largely ruined.

Mother and Daughters Drowned.

MARSHALL, Mo., April 19.—Intelligence has just been received here of the drowning of Mrs. Allen and her two daughters in Blackwater Creek, ten miles southeast of this city. They were attempting to cross the stream in a boat, with three other women when it overturned.